House.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPING SALESM'N, &c.

WANTED—As experienced bookkeeper, with some knowledge of commission business. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 1194.

WANTED—Timber.—An experienced man, who can make estimates, and do general work, for a few years, in the pine forests of Michigan. Address, in handwriting, Box 1194.

WANTED—A few solicitors for Travellers' Fund. Call ... 143 Lake-st.

WANTED—A man to drive a truck wagon and attend to horses. Apply at 1139 ...

WANTED—Four experienced salesmen; ... D. C. GOVER, over 132 and 134 Lake-st.

WANTED—To Bookbinders—A good black ... 64 Lake-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A faithful, capable nurse girl ... 1626 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—To go to Evanston, a good ... Apply at 1109 Chicago-av.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for an article ... Apply at 54 S. CLARK, BROWN & CO.'S, 54 and 56 ...

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A steady middle-aged woman ... at 1626 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—To go to Evanston, a good ... Apply at 1109 Chicago-av.

WANTED—Two good dining room girls ... at Revere House, 223 Clark-st.

WANTED—A good German or Norwegian ... at 1626 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A girl to do chamber work and ... Apply at 1661 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A good second girl at 640 ...

WANTED—A good cook and second girl ... Apply at 1109 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A good cook, and second girl ... Apply at 1626 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—An American servant girl to ... Apply at 772 S. Water-st.

WANTED—A Protestant woman to cook, ... Address, "A. B. C.," Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, ... at 104 Dearborn-st. Apply to ALVORD & CO., Box 1787.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and ... Circulars free. O. T. GAGE, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Save your building from burning. Buy the only perfect fire chimney cowl. We have the right for Cook county. Call and see it ... 112 Lake-st.

WANTED—Active men who are anxious ... to make money on the sale of an article never before introduced in this city. Call at 129 Lake-st., up stairs, from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—Tin, sheet iron and copper ... 1867. Chicago Air Engine and Machine Co.

WANTED—To buy an insurance charter ... Address, with terms, "INSURANCE," Tribune office.

WANTED—Dr. H. Jocelyn, Astrologer, ... 189 South Clark-st. For answering a few questions, $1. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—An energetic man, with $100 ... Apply at 17 South Canal-st., up one flight.

WANTED—Photographic—To purchase a ... cheap for cash; must be in good order and complete in every respect. Address, with full particulars, Box 1167, Chicago Post-office.

WANTED—$10,000 on bond and mortgage, ... Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 1112, Tribune office.

WANTED—Experienced salesmen and ... to sell a good line of goods. Call and see it ... Room 114 Lombard-st.

WANTED—To buy second hand small ... Address, stating price, "BUYER," Tribune office.

WANTED—Those wishing first-class cal... to call at 1626 Dearborn-st., where they will find ... 16 of them for sale.

WANTED—Simeon W. King, at 117 South ... Commercial men of Chicago or the West, or ... at Lee, 1 to 6 this afternoon. Lee is a town ... Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

WANTED—A good second hand ... Address, stating price, "PRINTER," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good man who can furnish ... $1,000 to $2,000 to manage a branch office in this city. Address, with real name, "BRANCH," Tribune office.

WANTED—A man with $1,000 to take ... Address, in handwriting of applicant, "PARTNER," Tribune office.

WANTED—A man to take an interest in

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE IS issued every morning, by exception its omission, newsdays and the month.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the whole year; and

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Wednesdays of the year and will be sent to subscribers and to newsrooms.

TERMS.

WE RECOMMEND IN ADVANCE BY MAIL.

The Daily Tribune, one year, ... $12.00
The Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year, ... 6.00
The Weekly Tribune, one year, ... 3.00

BY CITY AGENTS DELIVERED.

The Daily, delivered in any part of the city, per week, ... $ 0.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week, ... 25
Remittances may be made by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk.
Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago Ill.

Does the Business of Fire Insurance in Chicago Pay?

To a casual observer, who should judge by the handsome offices and their expensive fitting up, or by the numbers and intelligence of the men employed in the vocation of fire insurance in this city, the question whether the business pays would seem superfluous. The insurance agents, however, assert that a majority of the largest Eastern companies have done a losing business in Chicago for nearly two years, up to the end of 1867, and that, falling in the month of January, 1868, almost every fire is a heavy loser on the last three or four years' business.

During 1867 there were about 160 companies taking risks in the city. Of these, fifteen were home institutions, and the remainder were companies of other States represented here by permanent agents. The aggregate receipts for premiums of the fifteen local companies were a $1,250,000. Part of this sum, however, was received from country agencies and a part for marine premiums, and for these items a deduction of twenty per cent should be made, leaving one million of dollars as the amount of gross premiums received for fire insurance by the fifteen local companies during the year. Of the remaining eighty-five companies of other States, represented in the city by permanent agents, fifty-four reported to the City Comptroller and paid the tax of two per cent on their gross premium receipts for the first half of 1867. This report showed that the gross premium receipts for fire insurance of the fifty-four companies represented by thirteen agency offices, was $2,000,000 for the first half of 1867. The agents generally admit that their receipts were about twenty per cent larger in the last half of 1867 than in the first half of the same year, and the reports of the local companies to the Assessor of Internal Revenue show that their receipts for the last half of 1867 were fifty per cent greater than in the first half. The business of the local companies is admitted by all to have increased more rapidly than that of the foreign agencies, and taking all the facts into consideration it would be fair to estimate that the business of the fifty-four foreign companies will twenty per cent greater in the last half of 1867 than in the first half which would give an aggregate of $900,000 as the gross premium receipts of those companies for the year. There remain thirty-one companies whose agents have refused to make any report or pay any tax to the City Treasurer. Three more are supposed to have made a profit equal to the amount of money they have received for interest on their capital. One other may have saved $20 out of the interest received on loans, and of the remaining eight the aggregate losses would have equalled half the profits of those which have made a profit.

We have made this computation without pretense of precision, for the purpose of throwing light on the question which now agitates the public, both insurers and insured, whether an increase of rates is justified by the facts. It does not follow, however, that because the business does not now pay an increase of the rates is warranted, or that such an increase would make it profitable. The most effectual remedy for the profits of the business is to insure less, and thereby a greater proportion of the losses by fire upon the owners of buildings, thereby compelling them to guard their own property more carefully.

The Alabama Claims.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* (Mr. W. F. Rae), responding to "Historicus," handles the subject of the Alabama claims with remarkable force. He takes his stand on the position, that the English proclamation of neutrality, which accorded belligerent rights to the rebels, was unauthorized before the English Government had been sufficiently informed that our government had proclaimed the existence of a blockade. In view of this fact the pronounces Lord Stanley's position wholly untenable. Furthermore he denies the existence of any code of maxims under which the English proceeding could be defended. He declares that international law in matters of this sort has been little more than the right of the strongest in disguise. He more than intimates that the English Government admitted the belligerent rights of the rebels, was in pursuance of any law than because it was thought perfectly safe to do so. The United States had a perfect right to say to other nations, "This is a matter of our own, at least so long as we proceed with the putting down of rebellion." If insurrection were to break out in Ireland, on a scale demanding the use of armies and the usages of war, does any one suppose that England would bear for an instant the recognition, by the United States, of Irish belligerent rights? England would insist that the necessities of the case constitute the law of the case. She would resort to any necessary measures of war, yet confidently say to other nations, This is an insurrection of rebels against their sovereign; it is not a case permitting any sort of outside interference."

To this view of the case it is perfectly certain that the people of the United States will adhere. England made a gross blunder, which was somewhat worse than a crime. It is only just that she should be compelled to acknowledge it, and atone for it.

The Alabama Election—What Next?

It may be several days before the exact vote upon the ratification of the new constitution in Alabama is made known, and as this election is the first in order of those appeals to the ballot-box which were expected to settle the questions raised by the reconstruction acts of 1867, and that, falling in the month of January, 1868, almost every fine is a heavy loser on the last three or four years' business.

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Cosmopolitan Cities.

The growth of cities is a matter not always easy of explanation. In the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. C. F. Adams, Jr., has pointed out the fact that of late years Boston has had only a "provincial growth," while New York and Chicago have had a truly "cosmopolitan" growth. The explanation offered by Mr. Adams, of the failure of Boston, and his suggestion of the way to restore Boston to a cosmopolitan standing, do not appear as adequate.

Boston, says Mr. Adams, has neglected to build railroads, and to establish and maintain lines of steamships, and has not permitted her harbor to fill up. If any attempt has been made to remedy these evils, it has been by disgusted, spasmodic action. The growth of commerce, the legislation, the taxation, and the locomotion of Boston and Massachusetts hung together as one uniform and general disjointed system. What was wanted was to reduce this force chaos to sweet order." To effect this Mr. Adams suggests a reconstruction of scientific principles, to study causes, point out effects and indicate remedies. The community must go back to first principles," and organize its inside practice.

There is next to nothing in all this. If Boston had had her railroads and ocean steamers, and a dozen commissions to organize for intelligence, she would be to-day none the less provincial in her growth. Experience has shown that trade refuses to go to Boston as it goes to New York, and that Boston, in recognizing this fact, there is little more to be said about it. Boston must become to the country at large little more than the centre of the New England manufacturing interest. Her trade will be chiefly local.

As centres of trade New York and Chicago promise to stand first. Philadelphia must always remain subordinate to New York. St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans, however their growth may go forward, will be secondary points. On this side of the Rocky Mountains two cities only will rank with London and Paris as capitals of the world.

Contracts on a Gold Basis.

One feature of the Sherman-Finance bill as reported from the Committee on the Senate, is a section legalizing contracts upon a gold basis, and providing for their enforcement. There can be no reasonable objection to this policy. It does not touch with no man's rights. It merely authorizes A and B, if they are to dispose, to buy and sell and contract with one another upon a gold valuation, and takes away from the parties so contracting the privilege of satisfying the contract with depreciated paper. A measure of this kind affords an opportunity to any citizen to return to a specie standard without causing harm to any other citizen. In California it can hardly be said that specie payments have been suspended, because gold has never ceased to be the standard of values, and paper has always been rated at its real and not its fictitious worth.

Should Congress enact a law legalizing of contracts, payable in gold, or predicated upon gold valuations, that mode of doing business would be at once adopted by a very large portion of the commercial public. It will not necessitate the use of an additional supply of coin, because the greenbacks will still answer every purpose. In such cases a greenback will be receivable, not at its face value, but at its real value. A man having $1,000 to pay under a contract at a gold valuation, will pay, if greenbacks are worth 70c, $1,470 in paper money. The change after all will be more nominal than real. Everything bought and sold now is really bought and sold at a gold valuation, the price being that amount with the depreciation in the paper added thereto. To legalize contracts at gold valuations, is nothing but legalizing the process of simplifying ordinary business transactions, by dropping the fluctuating value of the paper, and leaving directly according to the real standard. It should be remembered that this proposition is not to take from the greenback their character as legal tenders; it simply gives to those who think proper to do so the privilege of dealing directly upon the gold value, and of having the authority of law to enforce their contracts.

Once adopted in large commercial transactions, it would gradually extend to all dealings between men, and though we may not handle gold and silver in exchange for our labor and goods, we will be compelled to take paper in exchange therefor, only at its convertible value.

Congress should pass this measure as part of the Sherman or any other general scheme of financial adjustment or it should pass it as a separate measure. It will accord with all principles of justice and with the spirit of the age, and Congress ought not any longer withhold.

The Troubles of St. Louis.

St. Louis attributes all her failings, losses and troubles to Chicago. If there were no Chicago, St. Louis would be in demand. It would be the centre of trade, commerce, piety and civilization. It would supply the whole world with flour and with light, with religion and beer. But Chicago has grown up to the windward of St. Louis. Chicago has grown up between St. Louis and the sunlight and the venerable old town spends it long winter evenings when it is out of doors all postal or railway and telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, in gossip and scandal about its younger, handsomer and dashing rival.

St. Louis has a "railroad system" running West, which was intended to bring all the trade of Western Missouri, Kansas and the further West to that city. It so happens that each of the roads in this "system" has a connection with some road which runs from Chicago directly with Chicago. The people of St. Louis, unable to understand why Missourians and Kansans should go to Chicago to purchase goods, got up a theory that the roads made a discrimination in freight in favor of Chicago against St. Louis. Upon this theory the newspapers and the Board of Trade have been denouncing the railway officers, and several days ago the Board went from that city to the metropolis upon Lake Michigan. The railroad officers make answer that the discrimination is not in favor of Chicago, but against St. Louis. The figures of freight charges are fiercely against Chicago. Without undertaking to add anything to the philosophy of the world on the subject matter of rivers, and the flood which each of them, let three things be said in respect to the Mississippi.

First. He has displaced, beyond cavil or question, every man and every idea of selection in the choice of subordinates which has ever made the great Napoleon less than the great Napoleon. He has shown himself barely known, but not known as the man who was to be second in command of the army. Yet at that time the genius of Napoleon had made a splendid reputation as scores of men whose names are now known to the country as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Thomas and Meade were only known to the country as Ulysses Simpson Grant, had taken him to the front, and had placed him in all his places, and selected him to do the wonderful work he has done. Yet at that time Napoleon was a Colonel of volunteer cavalry, the same in every respect as Colonel Grant, Colonel Sherman, &c. To the immense disgust of the Old Fogies of the army, Napoleon, a Colonel of volunteer cavalry, the same in every respect as Colonel Grant, Colonel Sherman, &c. To the immense disgust of the Old Fogies of the army, Napoleon, a Colonel of volunteer cavalry, the same in every respect as Colonel Grant, Colonel Sherman, &c. To the immense disgust of the Old Fogies of the army, Napoleon, a Colonel of volunteer cavalry, the same in every respect as Colonel Grant, Colonel Sherman, &c.

PARIS.

The Armaments of Europe.

Seven and a Half Million Men Under Arms.

The Causes of These Formidable Preparations for War.

Possible Hostilities Between Spain and Italy.

Pacific Sentiments of Prussia and Austria.

FROM OUR OWN Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Jan. 24.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Although pacific tendencies become daily more apparent, military preparations continue to be the principal occupation of European powers. In spite of public opinion, which sympathizes with all the forces for peaceful and moral ends, the condition of the present abnormal and monstrous condition of things, every government in Europe, however small and significant a properties itself as best it can for warlike possibilities. The cannon of Sadowa have aroused the bellicose instincts of Europe, which, since the fall of the First Napoleon, have been for the most part dormant. In my last letter I gave a report of the military preparations of most of the great powers, and consequently do not need to refer to this subject now. But, to make the list complete, I will add the measures being taken in Sweden and in the Danish duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, which are now under the sovereignty of Sweden, whose government appears to be the best in Europe, has decided to exchange its old flint for new ones on an American system, but intends to manufacture them in Sweden in order to keep a careful watch of the money, of which the country has none too much. The Duchy of Baden has decreed that her army shall hereafter consist of 14,000 men, and has ordered all that possibly can be raised. The reason no sensible man can tell. Housed in between two powerful States, Russia and Prussia, as a piece of iron between the jaws of a vise, the little Duchy of Baden would be disposed of in one battle-case. Geographically situated between 1,500,000 Germans on the one hand and 1,500,000 Prussians on the other, this handful of people could do nothing for the one or against the other. The population, eminently peaceful and industrious, does not struggle for what it has, but for what it wants. Nothing but tranquility for life enjoyment! Such pleasure as the country affords, and the vanity of the Grand Duke could be satisfied if it were by Duchy of Baden. But the rest of the nations, must have its armaments increased.

COST OF THE ARMAMENTS.

It is calculated that the total strength of the armies now in Europe amounts to 7,500,000 men. Each soldier costs at least 1,000 francs—$200—annually, which makes annually, in 20,000,000 francs—$4,000,000—for the whole army. The daily total expense, accordingly, is

matic body had previously assembled in the church, whose narrow aisles were early densely filled by those who had come for the great ceremonial. The coffin, during the final funeral service, rested in the central aisle, and at the Emperor and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Archduchess Countess von Max, as Colonel in the regiment of the deceased, officers of the diplomatic body, and the leading functionaries of the Austro-Hungarian Court, ladies of honor in the Empress Court of Mexico.

Many of the Austrian counts sent an official notification of England has received a refused and criminal surrender by American Consul, son of the late General. The Marquis of Lorne, Lord of the Bed was represented by Viscount Hamilton. Prince Consort and Duke of Edinburgh by Count Von der Schulenburg, Prince Reginald Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Edward Saxe-Weimar, Belgium sent an invitation, which, however, was not represented by parties. Government in gold lace. The Prussian Legation, in its sorrowing deliberations, was represented by Baron Brenner, Baron Stein, and Baron Brandenstein, all of the last years houses. Baron Stein, with a virile resolution, has come with a working staff of cabinet North and the deference of a book at American arrangements. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Count Ludolf, represented the Italian republic which did not send a special mission, and it must be remembered that every one in the funeral procession, from the Emperor to the humblest citizen of the city, could be considered with political power to appear to Italian citizens. It was an Austrian funeral, and it must be a testament New York that in the funeral procession there appear to be a strong Italian element.

A straw bed, a stone floor, and a calculated to comfort. From the cell was removed this morning, and the following was the prison discipline. Clothed in his cell, and memorandum him. The Governor ated the cell of the with food he Mr. Train politely and his silling of the details of the days he spent in in the slightest the prospect of not, and in fact he remembrances of good by the jailers and subject matter. the hands and of his arrest and tenth fresh and gen. That is not reduced to to assume himself ordeal, but he was the gruff voice of was informed him got permitted to be dressed. He was stopped by the jailer, "to see if he escaped." At 10 o'clock he was conducted to the cell, and at the cell, no less than four keys and children and ments and some ing his knees for the assumed himself jailers and leis- the jailer, previous to his hood his cell and Mr. Train had writ- which a vote had been taken, the notorious Oscar Lincoln, Instantaneously August last, but the have been confined since the Governor would the jailer, which was rapidly had time to look before young the door to the hall. Mr. Train up stairs to Mrs. Craig's room. Quick as thought Mrs. Craig divined the desperate act, and, setting a each hand, rushed down the front stairs and out the front entrance to the jail. When within a few of the door, she heard the revolvers and fired at him. The shot was fatal, and as he fell, Mrs. Craig appeared with a revolver and finished the work by firing two shots into the prostrate body. Train did not produce instant death. With horrid imprecations he rounded man turned upon the heroine and drew a knife, which she parried with a bullet of wood, which filled her to the floor. Train then drew a second revolver and fired a shot which left Mrs. Craig's left shoulder. At almost the same instant Mrs. Craig fired her last shot, which was lying without in the agonies of death, and the latter was marked for a victim at the mercy of the prisoners. He was then overpowered, handcuffed, and, with his assailants, dragged into the jail. Meanwhile Van der Smissen, of the Belgian Legation, and Count Von Kalnoky, of the Austrian Legation, with an invitation, were also represented by parties. Government in gold lace. The Prussian Legation, in its sorrowing deliberations, was represented by Baron Brenner, Baron Stein, and Baron Brandenstein, all of the last years houses. Baron Stein, with a virile resolution, has come with a working staff of cabinet North and the deference of a book at American arrangements. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Count Ludolf, represented the Italian republic which did not send a special mission, and it must be remembered that every one in the funeral procession, from the Emperor to the humblest citizen of the city, could be considered with political power to appear to Italian citizens. It was an Austrian funeral, and it must be a testament New York that in the funeral procession there appear to be a strong Italian element.

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THE TRAGEDY AT ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Eighteen Prisoners Break Jail. The Jailer Killed. The Slaughter Shot by the Jailer's Wife; Three of the Miscreants Recaptured.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Union, Feb. 8.

A terrible shock yesterday evening the people of this city has witnessed for years. The cold-blooded murder of the jailer, the escape of his 18 fellow prisoners, the capture of three of the number, and the subsequent shooting of one of the three by the jailer's wife, are events which will not soon be forgotten by the people of this city. From the best information we can obtain, Craig, jailer, entered the outlook, Mr. Andrew Craig, jailer, entered the outlook, Mr. Andrew Craig, jailer, entered the outlook, Mr. Andrew

The Tribune.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

THE CITY

TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—All members of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry at present in the city, are requested to meet at room No. 11, Court House, at 7½ o'clock this evening.

CRIMINAL.—Since October 26, 1869, four thousand one hundred and twenty-four criminal cases have been brought before the Police Court and examined into.

A LIBERAL GIFT.—Mr. William Proctor of Lewiston, Ill., has endowed a scholarship of one thousand five hundred dollars in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, situated in this city.

NEW WORK.—We have received the following new music from John A Hately: "Come Where Violets Lie," song by C. Gentile. Amy Lee," song by A. B. Rogers. "When Fate Have Crossed," song by H. P. Bolton. "The Boys Will Come Again," song by H. P. Bolton. "Good Night," quartette by C. W. Marston. "Down Going," by Alice Hawthorne.

HALSE OF SHIP-CARPENTERS.—At a meeting of the Ship-carpenters and Caulkers' Union, No. 1, of this city, held on Thursday evening the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: Thomas Hendley, President; Thomas Rowland, That on and after Monday, February 1st, 1874, the dues will be made from $0.50 to $1 per day.

Resolved, That the same be published in the daily papers of the city.

—The number of Chicago gentlemen who have gone to attend to Albany, N. Y., to-day, is quite large. Among the number are Mayor Heath, City Comptroller Haas, Commissioner of Public Works Ellis, and Alderman Cullerton. Mr. Cullerton has likewise forwarded them by the express companies a number of cases of champagne, which will be used on the occasion of the banquet to be given to the party by the Legislature of New York.

JEWELRY GOODS.—The firm of N. Matson & Co., No. 157 State street, well-known as one of the largest jewelry firms, has just received a new and elegant stock of goods of every description to be found in the jewelry line, and in order to make room for the immense stock now on the way, they will offer the entire stock at prices to astonish the natives. Their stock consists of all classes of goods in the way of jewelry, watches, and articles of every description. Read their advertisement in another column.

NEW REAL ESTATE FIRM.—In another column will be found advertised for sale a lot of valuable city property by Messrs. Wilson Brothers, real estate brokers, who have opened an office in Room No. 146 Lasalle street. This is the title of a new firm, which is formed by a real estate broker who has been in the city. The members of the firm are well known in the city. The members of the firm are well known in the city. The members of the firm are well known